

W. H. M. J.

WEETSLADE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(Dr. A. J. WATSON STEPHEN, M.B., D.P.H.),

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

(Mr. J. DINSDALE),

For the Year 1913.

MORPETH :

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1914.

Weetslade Urban District Council.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Weetslade Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report, dealing with the health and sanitary condition of your district for the year 1913.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.—The area of the district is 2,257.837 acres, and the population at the Census of 1911 was 6,701. As several new houses have been built since then, I estimate the population for the year 1913 as 6,876, and have calculated the various rates on this revised figure.

The district is very flat and low-lying. The majority of the inhabitants are employed in coal-mining, a few being engaged in agriculture.

Water Supply.—The whole district receives a supply of pure water from the mains of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. The stand-pipe system of distribution is chiefly in use in the district. A separate service for each dwelling should be insisted on in all new buildings that may be erected in the district.

Two farms and two other houses do not obtain their water from the general supply, but from private shallow wells. The water from two of those wells (one in Front Street, Annitsford, and the other in Railway Row, Annitsford) was analysed, but after considering the analysis and inspecting the wells, I did not find evidence of contamination sufficient to have the wells condemned. At the same time it is not desirable that the water of those wells should be used for domestic purposes when the general district supply is so easily obtainable.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A considerable amount of work has been done under this heading during the year.

The houses at Nixon's Buildings and Cobbler's Row, Dudley, which I mentioned in my last report, have now been drained into the main sewer, instead of into the Seaton Burn. Telford's Buildings, which are back-to-back houses, have at present been left over pending possible alterations in the houses themselves. The adjacent stables are no longer drained into the burn. The drains from the Old Colliery Cottages, Wideopen, have been connected with the new sewerage system. New sewers have been laid for Double Row, Railway Row, Hazelrigg Street, and Loraine Street, Dudley.

Some improvements have been effected at the Seaton Burn Irrigation Ground, but it is still incapable of dealing with the sewage without the production of nuisance. A whole-time man has been engaged to look after the work. Certain improvements decided on for the Annitsford Irrigation Ground are in abeyance, pending the consideration of a more comprehensive scheme for dealing with the sewage of Seaton Burn, Dudley, and Annitsford.

The Seaton Burn, which passes through the district, still receives crude sewage from Telford's Buildings, Dudley, and Trewick's Buildings, Annitsford, in addition to the effluent from the two irrigation grounds.

Closet Accommodation and Scavenging.—The number of privies, ash-closets, etc., in the district will be found in the tabular statement of the Sanitary Inspector. During the year 42 privies were abolished, 32 ash-closets and 10 water-closets being substituted therefor. This compares with 40 conversions during the preceding year.

Very great improvement has resulted from the removal of the dilapidated old privy-middens of Sinker's Row and the substitution therefor of ash-closets.

Though much has been done, a great deal remains to be done. As far back as May of last year I reported on the sanitary condition of the midden and privies at Knight's Buildings, Dudley. In spite of the fact that the owner has been served with a notice to erect ash-closets, nothing has yet been done.

There are at present only 92 water-closets in the district. The Local Authority is empowered under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which has been adopted for your district, to require new buildings to be provided with sufficient water-closets and also to require any existing closet accommodation to be converted into a water-closet, always provided that there are a sufficient water supply and sewer. As the water-closet is the most sanitary form of convenience, it is desirable that in the case of all new dwelling-houses erected in the district in future, water-closets be insisted upon as the form of closet accommodation, the house

refuse being deposited in moveable ashbins. There are already some 23 such ashbins in the district. Ashbins require to be emptied more frequently than ash-closets or middens, so that an increase in the number of water-closets and ashbins might entail a change in the method of scavenging. The scavenging is at present done by contract, the ash-closets being emptied once a week, and the privies and ashpits once a fortnight; but complaint is frequently made that the emptying is not regularly and efficiently carried out. If the scavenging were done by the Council's own employees, instead of by contract, these complaints would be obviated, and in addition, ashbins, where in use, could be more frequently emptied. This arrangement would, as time went on, allow the substitution of water-closets, plus ashbins, for any privy-middens that were considered insanitary, granted, of course, that the sewers and the method of sewage disposal were adequate. The County Medical Officer, in his last annual report, mentions the fact that already in nine urban districts in the county the scavenging is carried out by the employees of the local authority.

Slaughter-houses.—There are in the district five licenced slaughter-houses—two in Dudley, two in Annitsford, and one in Seaton Burn. All of those I inspected during the year. Owing to the increasing use of chilled meat, two of them—both wooden structures—have come to be practically disused. A third, also a wooden building, is comparatively little used. The slaughter-house at Seaton Burn Store, which is a brick building, has been kept in a cleaner condition; but as much slaughtering is done in it, its walls ought to be lined with glazed brick, as is the Dudley Store slaughter-house, which can be, and is, kept very clean.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—There are in the district 9 cowsheds and dairies. These were inspected, and were found to be kept in a clean condition.

Workshops, &c.—The eight workshops in the district comprise 3 joiners' shops, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 tailor's shop, and 3 dress-makers' rooms. These were inspected, and found to be satisfactory. There are no factories, no bakehouses, and no "out-workers" in the district.

Housing, &c.—Altogether 115 houses were inspected. I personally inspected about 90 of those, along with the Sanitary Inspector, besides making a more or less general survey of the houses in the district. The majority of the houses are far from satisfactory, and much work will have to be done before they have all been dealt with. The improvements recommended are often much delayed or altogether neglected.

Six houses, known as Black Stables, Wideopen, were considered unfit for human habitation, and closing orders made.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that during the year Back Western Terrace and the back and side streets at East View Terrace, Dudley, have been paved. There is at present under consideration the paving of Back Wansbeck Road and side streets; the road from the Station to Middle Row; and the entrance to Jackson Street, Annitsford. The back streets of the new houses at Wideopen and Hazelrigg are still in an unpaved state. Many of the colliery rows are also in a bad state.

Though the district has been in recent years comparatively free from Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, there is usually a very large amount of Tonsillitis, Chronic Rheumatism, and Respiratory Diseases. These are all predisposed to by a damp condition of the dwelling-house and its immediate surroundings. If more attention were paid to the paving of streets and backyards, and to keeping the walls and floors of the houses dry, a considerable diminution of those diseases would result.

Sanitary Administration.—A statement of the work done by your Inspector of Nuisances is appended.

Infectious Diseases.—There were notified to me 133 cases of infectious disease, viz.: 121 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Diphtheria, 5 of Erysipelas, and 1 of Enteric Fever.

Table II. shows the distribution of these diseases in the district. In Dudley there were 79 cases of Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and one of Erysipelas; in Seaton Burn, 29 cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Erysipelas; in Hazelrigg and Wideopen, 8 of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Diphtheria; in Annitsford, 5 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Erysipelas, and the case of Enteric Fever.

Scarlet Fever was very prevalent in the district during the whole year. The attack-rate was 18.06 per 1,000 of the population. This was the second highest among the districts in the administrative county, the rate for the county as a whole being 6.23, and for England and Wales 3.57. For the most part the disease was very mild, but a few of the cases were severe, and I regret to say there were two deaths. The fact that the disease was so mild no doubt accounts for the difficulty in checking it. Isolation at home has been carried out rather more satisfactorily than was the case last year, but the disease is largely spread by neighbours visiting infected houses and carrying away infection to others.

The attack-rate of Diphtheria was 0.87, compared with 1.73 for the county and 1.39 for England and Wales.

The attack-rate of Enteric Fever was 0.15. This was the fourth lowest among the districts of the county, the rate for the whole county being 0.47, and for England and Wales 0.22.

At the commencement of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever in Dudley, I visited the Dudley Council School with a view to detecting any missed cases. I examined a number of children, and found one with evidence of desquamation.

Eighteen cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The disadvantage of sending cases to a hospital under contract is that the cost per case remains the same, however many are sent, whereas in the hospital itself the cost per case probably diminishes as the number treated increases.

On notification of a case, the house was visited either by the Sanitary Inspector or myself, and disinfectant and soap supplied. On termination of the case or its removal to hospital the house was disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector, this entailing a very large amount of work. The method of disinfecting consists in fumigating with Formaldehyde Gas.

Tuberculosis.—On February 1st, 1913, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, came into force. These regulations require the notification of all forms of tuberculosis—pulmonary and non-pulmonary. Altogether 17 cases were notified to me: 13 were cases of lung tuberculosis, 3 of tubercular disease of glands, and 1 of the bowels.

Seven of the pulmonary cases occurred in Dudley, four in Annitsford, one in Seaton Burn, and one in Wideopen.

All the cases were visited by me soon after receipt of notification, and the necessary particulars obtained for the record book, which I have to keep. I also left pamphlets of advice and made enquiries with a view to detecting unrecognised cases. I also paid 15 subsequent visits to cases on my register.

Disinfectant was supplied in some cases where it was thought advisable. On death or removal fumigation was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. I have been particularly anxious that this should not be omitted. Otherwise nothing was done during the year to deal with the cases notified, in Sanatoria or otherwise.

Six of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis ended fatally within two months of notification. Now that arrangements are in force in the county whereby suitable cases can receive institutional treatment, it is hoped that a larger number of cases will be notified in the early stages.

Vital Statistics.—Tables I., III., IV., and V. contain the vital statistics of your district for the year under review.

Two hundred and five births were registered, representing an annual birth-rate of 29.8 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, which is the lowest recorded for the district, as far as I can find, is 4.9 less than the rate for the preceding year, and 5.3 less than

the mean rate for the five years 1908-1912. Of the births, 110 were of males and 95 of females. There were 7 illegitimate births, which is equal to an illegitimate birth-rate of 1.01 per 1,000 of the population. Five out of the seven were in Dudley.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 83, equivalent to a death-rate of 12.1. Four of those deaths, being of non-residents and transferable away from the district, have to be deducted, but there have to be added 9 deaths of residents which occurred outside the district. The net deaths, therefore, belonging to the district number 88, the equivalent death-rate being 12.7. This has to be corrected, however, for age and sex distribution by multiplying by 0.9786, the factor provided by the Registrar-General, giving a final corrected death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 per annum. The death-rate is 2.2 lower than the rate for 1912, 2.2 lower than the mean rate for the preceding five years, and is quite a satisfactory death-rate for an urban district, being lower than the rate for England and Wales, which was 13.7.

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year of age, the infantile mortality rate being 107.3 per 1,000 births. This is a new low record for the district, being 4.2 less than the rate for 1912, and 27.4 less than the average for the quinquennial period 1908-1912. This may well be considered gratifying when one remembers that 14 years ago the rate was as high as 250 per 1,000. It is, however, capable of being still further lowered. This year's low rate is partly accounted for by the low birth-rate, but there is no doubt that much of the saving of infant life in recent years has been due to improved sanitation. There was only one death from diarrhoeal disease. Six deaths were due to Bronchitis or Pneumonia, and 10 were the result of Premature Birth or a condition of weakness existing from birth.

On Table III. are shown the causes of death at all ages and the number of deaths in the different age periods. The largest number of deaths, 22, occurred under one year of age; the next largest, 21, occurred in the age group 65 years and upwards; whilst the smallest number occurred between 2 and 5 years.

There was one death from Enteric Fever, two from Scarlet Fever, and two from Diarrhoea, the zymotic death-rate being 0.73 per 1,000, practically the same as for the preceding year. There were also two deaths from Influenza.

There were no fewer than 12 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The phthisis death-rate was 1.74, just about double the rate for the year 1912. There were 17 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, the death-rate from these diseases being 2.47, an increase of 0.83 over the preceding year. Cancer caused seven deaths, and Accident or Suicide accounted for three.

In order to compare the different parts of the district, I have given in the following short table the birth, death, and infantile mortality rates for each of the four wards into which your district is divided:—

	Death-rate per 1,000 in each ward.		Birth-rate per 1,000 in each ward.		Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births.
Dudley	11.74	...	29.52	...	90.90
Seaton Burn	12.28	...	23.34	...	131.57
Annitsford	15.68	...	38.08	...	98.03
Wideopen and Hazelrigg	12.93	...	30.17	...	142.85

Table V. also deals with the separate localities. The lowest birth-rate was again in the Seaton Burn Ward, while the highest occurred in Annitsford. Dudley had the lowest death-rate and the lowest infantile mortality rate. Annitsford had the highest death-rate. The Wideopen and Hazelrigg Ward had the highest infantile mortality rate, whilst Seaton Burn, with the lowest birth-rate, had the second highest infantile mortality rate.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. J. WATSON STEPHEN,

M.B., D.P.H.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 17th, 1914.

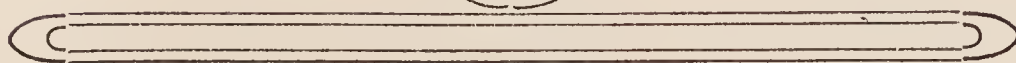


TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.				Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Numb'r	Nett,		Numb'r	Rate.	Numb'r	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.
			Numb'r	Rate.							Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1908	5453		235	43·0	106	19·4		1	33	140·4	106	19·4	
1909	6723		222	33·0	87	12·9		3	39	148·6	90	13·1	
1910	6723		217	32·0	81	12·4		1	28	129·0	81	12·4	
1911	6701		222	33·1	96	14·3		5	32	144·1	101	15·0	
1912	6701	232	233	34·7	94	14·0		6	26	111·5	100	14·9	
1913	6876	205	205	29·8	83	12·1	4	9	22	107·3	88	12·7	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2257·837.
 Number of inhabited houses, 1405. Average number of persons per house, 4·76. At Census of 1911.

Total population at all ages, 6,701.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At ages—Years.							Dudley.	Seaton Burn.	Annisford.	Hazelrigg and Widopen.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.							
Small-pox														
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	6		1	2	3			1	4		1			
Diphtheria including	5					2			2	2				
Membranous croup	121	1	31	78	9	2	3	79	29	5	8			18
Erysipelas														
Scarlet fever														
Typhus fever														
Enteric fever	1					1				1				
Relapsing fever (R)														
Continued fever (C)														
Puerperal fever														
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis														
Polionmyelitis	13		1	3	2	6		7	1	4	1			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	1		1	1		2	2					
Other forms of Tuberculosis														
Totals	150	2	34	83	15	12	4	90	38	12	10			18

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Santoria, etc.: Gosforth, Newburn, and Castle Ward Joint Hospital, which is situated outside the district.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913

[illegible]

TABLE IIIa.

Allocation of Zymotic and Tubercular Deaths to Sub-Districts.

	Dudley.		Seaton Burn.		Annitsford.		Wideopen and Hazelrigg.	
Enteric Fever Small-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping-cough Diphtheria and Croup	2				1			
Phthisis Tuberculous Meningitis Other Tuberculous diseases	6		1		4		1	
	Under 2 years	2 years and above	Under 2 years	2 yrs. and above	Under 2 years	2 yrs. and above	Under 2 years	2 yrs. and above
Diarrhoea and Enteritis					1	1		

TABLE IV.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified Uncertified	7		2		9	4	6	I	2	22
{ Small-pox										
{ Chicken-pox										
{ Measles										
{ Scarlet Fever										
{ Whooping-cough										
{ Diphtheria and Croup										
{ Erysipelas										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis										
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (not Tubercu- lous)										
Convulsions	I				I	2				3
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						I	I			2
Pneumonia (all forms)						I	I	I	I	4
{ Diarrhoea										
{ Enteritis							I			I
Gastritis							I			I
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at birth										
Atelectasis	I				I					I
{ Congenital Malformations										
{ Premature Birth	2		I		3					3
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3				3		2		I	6
Other causes			I		I					I
Totals	7		2		9	4	6	I	4	22

$$\text{Nett Births in the year} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate, 198.} \\ \text{illegitimate, 7.} \end{array} \right.$$

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate Infants, 21.
illegitimate Infants, 1.

TABLE V.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1912 and previous years.

Names of Places	Dudley.				Seaton Burn.				Annitsford.				Wideopen and Hazelrigg.			
	Population	Births (nett.)	Deaths at all ages (nett.)	Deaths under one Year	Population	Births (nett.)	Deaths at all ages (nett.)	Deaths under one Year	Population	Births (nett.)	Deaths at all ages (nett.)	Deaths under one Year	Population	Births (nett.)	Deaths at all ages (nett.)	Deaths under one Year
1908	2628	101	49	16	1618	54	28	10	920	58	21	6	287	22	8	1
1909	2978	100	42	17	1618	43	20	6	1305	53	15	6	822	56	10	4
1910	2978	95	31	11	1618	41	21	7	1305	51	18	6	822	30	11	4
1911	2953	97	36	9	1600	43	19	4	1287	40	25	8	861	40	21	11
1912	2953	98	47	15	1600	50	17	2	1287	49	15	5	861	35	15	5
Average of years 1908-1912	2898	98.2	41	13.6	1610.8	46.2	21	5.8	1220.8	50.2	18.8	6.2	730.6	36.6	13	5
1913	2981	88	35	8	1628	38	20	5	1339	51	21	5	928	28	12	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913.

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	8	Nil	Nil
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—
Total	8		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness				
Want of Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors ...				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3.—HOME WORK. Nil.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. 1	Number. 2
Joiner's Shops	3
Blacksmith's Shop	1
Tailor's Shop	1
Dressmaker's Rooms	3
Total number of workshops on Register ...	8

5.—OTHER MATTERS. Nil.

March 17th, 1914.

A. J. WATSON STEPHEN, Medical Officer of Health.

SURVEYOR'S AND INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' ANNUAL REPORT.

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To Messrs. The Chairman and Members of the
Weetslade Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my First Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

New Buildings.—During the year 20 new houses have been erected in the Wideopen district, and at Dudley the erection of new business premises. The whole of the drains were laid, and all tested with water. Seven of these houses were provided with water-closets.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.—Under the above Act the streets known as Back Western Terrace, Back East View Terrace, North Side Street, and South Side Streets have been paved and made good at a cost of about £,600.

Plans, specifications, estimates, and apportionments have been presented for the paving, etc., of Back Wansbeck Road, Back Wausbeck Terrace, Side or Cross Street.

Sewers and Drains.—During the past year I had 369 yards of 9-inch earthenware pipes laid in Double Row and Railway Row, Hazelrigg Street, and Lorraine Street, also in Cobbler's Row.

The Old Colliery Cottages have been provided with a sewer and drains and sinks, which have been connected to sewer delivering into the Wideopen Disposal Works. Eighty inspections made during the proceeding of the work. One thousand feet of 6-inch pipes were laid at Hazelrigg during the past year.

Waterworks.—Part of your district is supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, direct, viz., Hazelrigg and part of Wideopen. The remaining portion of your district, viz., Seaton Burn, Dudley, and Annitsford, being supplied by the same company through meter. Seaton Burn, Dudley, and Annitsford are mostly supplied by public standposts, although during the past five years all new houses erected have had the water laid into the said houses.

The consumption of water for domestic supply in the several districts has been as follows:—Dudley and Annitsford, 18,568,000 gallons; average consumption per head per day, 12 gallons; Seaton Burn and Wideopen, 6,591,000; average consumption per head per day, 8.25 gallons. Total for domestic purposes, 25,159,000 gallons. The average consumption per head on the whole district is 10.72 gallons. The total consumption of water for all purposes in the district has been 32,340,000 gallons.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of your district is carried out by contract, and the contract for one year.

There are 6 contractors, as the district is divided into 6 sections for that purpose, viz.:—Dudley No. 1 District, Dudley No. 2 District, Seaton Burn No. 1 District, Seaton Burn No. 2 District, Wideopen No. 3 District, Annitsford District.

The cost of the scavenging in the several districts per house per annum is as follows:—

	No. of Houses.	Cost per House.	Amount of Contract.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Dudley Districts 1 and 2 ...	631	6 7.87	210 0 0
Seaton Burn Districts 1 and 2	340	8 9.88	150 0 0
Wideopen District 3 ...	229	5 10.74	67 10 0
Annitsford District ...	280	5 8.57	80 0 0
	1480	6 10.29	507 10 0

Number of Conveniences.	Uncover'd Privies & Ashpits	Covered Privies and Ashpits.	Ash Closets.	Water Closets.	Ashbins.
Wideopen and Coach Lane ...	37	12	175	28	14
Seaton Burn ...	148	63	62	9	1
Dudley ...	143	115	167	43	4
Annitsford ...	50	99	113	12	4
	378	289	517	92	23

Forty-two privies and ashpits have been abolished, and 10 water-closets and 32 ash-closets substituted.

All new houses erected in the district in future will be supplied with water-closets.

All privies and ashpits are cleansed once in every 14 days. Ash-closets, once in every 7 days. Ashbins, once in every 3 days. Eighty inspections of above.

Lighting.—Your district is lighted by gas, supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Co., Ltd., the number and class of lamps being as follows:—

To 5 feet flat-flame	41 lamps.
To $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet Kerns	41 lamps.
To 5 feet Welsbach	79 lamps.
To 10 feet Welsbach	6 lamps.

Total 167 lamps.

There are 167 Lamps in your district, which have cost for the past year, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	
Cost of Gas	132	16	3	... cost per Lamp, 15/10·87
„ „ Maintenance	62	3	7	... „ „ „ 7/5·35
„ „ Labour	113	14	8	... „ „ „ 13/7·45
	<hr/>			
Total	308	14	6	36/11·67

Gas consumed, 1,076,900 cub. feet.



HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Sanitary District of Weetslade.	No. of dwelling houses inspected.	No. of dwelling houses which, on inspection, considered unfit for human habitation.	No. of representations made to Local Authority with a view to closing orders being made.	CLOSING ORDERS.			No. of dwellings in which defects remedied without closing orders being made.	No. of dwellings put into fit state for human habitation after closing orders made.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.
				No. of orders made.	No. of houses vacated at end of each year in consequence.				
Parishes or Sub-Districts.									
1. DUDLEY.. ..	93						34		Damp walls and floors; insufficient light; defective rain-water gutters. Insanitary privy, middens
2. SEATON BURN	3						3		Do.
3. ANNITSFORD	12						3		Do.
4. WIDEOPEN AND HAZELRIGG	7	6	6	6	6	6	1		Partly built of wood, with a 4½in. brick lining to the block of 4 houses with damp walls, defective roofs, insufficient light and ventilation, defective spouting and no drains.
Total for Whole District ..	115	6	6	6	6	6	41		

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

[illegible]

